Chicago Daily Tribune.

T. A. STEWART & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. IX. CHICAGO SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 16 1855 NO. 6.

NEW CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

STEAM PRESS WORKS AND BINDERY.

BY T. A. STEWART & CO.,

In the Tribune Buildings, 53 Clark street.

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THE CHICAGO TRI WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in time for the earliest mails of those days. It is of the same size with the large Daily and contains all the readable matter of two days. It is furnished to clubs at the low price of $3.00 a year; to clubs of ten and upwards at the low price of $2.50 a year in advance.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the news, the editorial matter of the Daily, excepting the latest intelligence by Telegraph and the Mails, Reports, Literary Notices, and Notices many inch wide, and contains three large sheets of the New York Weekly Tribune. It is published every Friday at 10 o'clock A.M., and is mailed the same day. Price $2.00 a year in advance. Ten copies to one address, $15.00.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

SATURDAY MORNING, . . JUNE 16, 1855.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

The great increase of crime among the tenderer and ill-fed and clothed children of the city, is a subject of just alarm among all who look ahead a few years, and see the impending sacrifices of youth, exposed into full grown and reckless maturity in the race. Good men, elsewhere, have attended to this matter with the importance of the occasion; and during the best days for its public consideration, left to us some time, for reflection of the young offenders; and in more than one instance, have from philanthropists benevolent who have not stopped at talking, alone, but have put their hands to their purses, and furnished the means for carrying into effect and working effect the plans that their consultations had devised.

The idea has been gaining ground rapidly in this country, that society is, in a measure, responsible for all crime; and few are now found willing to deny, that in the offence against society committed by the victims of under years, society has to hold itself responsible for the delinquency which this conclusion is established; is too long for our present purpose; but the conclusion itself may be illustrated by the thoughtful mind who will give a little time to the consideration of the facts and social principles involved. If it be admitted, the necessity for the establishment, by the representatives of society, of institutions where the blindness of vice may be turned to Christian reformed, and the ignorant instructed, follows as a matter of course.

To the United States, we believe, belongs the honor of inaugurating the system of reform in juvenile punishment and reformation, by the opening of a Reform School in New York in 1824. Soon that then the example has been widely imitated; and four or five States, France and Germany, so much good has been accomplished, and so much more is promised, by the case, that has been instituted upon this class of criminals, that the old method of punishment, which are too much akin to the fire and forge, are likely to be given up. The school at Mettray, in France, had educated, up to 1854, thirteen hundred and fifty-three boys, of whom but two have been guilty of that class of offences for which laws are duly arranged in our public courts, to be tried, convicted and sent to the compassion of a House of Refuge or penitentiary. Of the two persons, from whence they emerge, confirmed in the very vices intended to be removed. Of these 955, 744 have remained irreproachable since the completion of their terms; fifty-eight are only half reformed; only 103, or less than one-eighth have relapsed! Among the 7,357 boys of the same class, referred to the French schools, there official authority for saying that only sixteen per cent. have gone back to the practice of their former vices.

With these facts before them, backed up by the expressed wishes of the best of our citizens, we trust that the publics we address will not be disposed upon in that spirit of wisdom and liberality that should distinguish our City Fathers:

Petition.

CHICAGO, June 11th, 1855.

To His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:—

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, in view of the alarming increase of crime among the youth of our city; and in view of the fact that the Police Department of the city is not adapted to those juvenile offenders by the Briskwell or County Jail, and that the Jail Company they are there compelled to keep, does little else than to afford them in their criminal career, preparing them for the commission of greater crimes, and that petitioners would respectfully pray your honorable body to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the purchase of a lot and the erection of suitable buildings in this city, for a juvenile House of Refuge.

With the hope of making an impression that the petition will fail to make, we copy the pleasantest of the grand jury lately in session, before whom the matter was brought:

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The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court now in session, for June 1855, having presented to them for their consideration, the annexed Petition to the Council, on the subject of providing a suitable place of refuge and industry for juvenile Criminals, do most cheerfully and heartily recommend the subject to the proper authorities of the city, as one of urgent and efficient need.

We deem it a subject of almost paramount importance, that the youthful offenders, the first of his been guilty of, usually offered by every subsequent board of city Court, and we cannot abstain from urging in which more appropriate to urge attendance to this whole matter of juvenile crime, and the importance of the erection of a suitable House of Refuge for juvenile offenders, from the Mayor, Common Council and citizens to the assured paper (marked 3) bring the presentment of the first Grand Jury of this Court in these premises.

There seems to be a peculiar fitness in addressing you in the language of our predecessors. The presentment was simple and truthful. It was respectfully received, duly considered and referred, for so appropriate, Commissioner. That was nearly a decade ago. Since then, the matter has remained at elaborate Report, accompanied with excellent Resolutions, which *sleep on your files.*

Two years have gone by. Our city shops and prisons, and \$2,000 bring which have been added to our population. Hundreds of children of ignorance, filled with prejudice that will cost you whole years before the truth, no matter how brightly it shines, they are moved by considerations that would be urged against the establishment of a Reform School, or any of the influences by which they are controlled, when one of the most industrial of their journals—the *Protestant's Journal*, the organ of Archbishop Hughes—has thought which this conclusion is established, is too long for our present purpose; but the conclusion itself may be illustrated by the thoughtful mind who will give a little time to the consideration of the facts and social principles involved. If it be admitted, the necessity for the establishment, by the representatives of society, of institutions where the blindness of vice may be turned to Christian reformed, and the ignorant instructed, follows as a matter of course.

To the United States, we believe, belongs the honor of inaugurating the system of reform in juvenile punishment and reformation, by the opening of a Reform School in New York in 1824. Soon that then the example has been widely imitated; and four or five States, France and Germany, so much good has been accomplished, and so much more is promised, by the case, that has been instituted upon this class of criminals, that the old method of punishment, which are too much akin to the fire and forge, are likely to be given up. The school at Mettray, in France, had educated, up to 1854, thirteen hundred and fifty-three boys, of whom but two have been guilty of that class of offences for which laws are duly arranged in our public courts, to be tried, convicted and sent to the compassion of a House of Refuge or penitentiary. Of the two persons, from whence they emerge, confirmed in the very vices intended to be removed. Of these 955, 744 have remained irreproachable since the completion of their terms; fifty-eight are only half reformed; only 103, or less than one-eighth have relapsed! Among the 7,357 boys of the same class, referred to the French schools, there official authority for saying that only sixteen per cent. have gone back to the practice of their former vices.

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"Where Catholic interests are concerned we present to the very last moment of time, and in spite of the world, of a vast body moving, without any visible force to impel them, as one man."—*Boston Pilot.*

Add almost to the [illegible] of the world, at the disposal of the foreign functionaries of a Church that bears Democratic appellations as a necessary for the purchase of a lot and the erection of suitable buildings in this city, for a juvenile House of Refuge.

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To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Wednesday, the 13th ult., you state that the Democrat, having made a settlement with the Post Office Department, the Post Office Contracting Service, appointed by general Pollister, were observed by a friend stationed at the entrance before the Secretary's office, and General Pain addressed with his division to meet the Secretary, and that one of the influence by which they are controlled, when one of the most industrial of their journals—the *Protestant's Journal*, the organ of Archbishop Hughes—has thought which this conclusion is established, is too long for our present purpose; but the conclusion itself may be illustrated by the thoughtful mind who will give a little time to the consideration of the facts and social principles involved. If it be admitted, the necessity for the establishment, by the representatives of society, of institutions where the blindness of vice may be turned to Christian reformed, and the ignorant instructed, follows as a matter of course.

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LANDS AND LOTS,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WURTS, HAYCH & CO.,

23 Dearborn street, Chicago.

GENERAL AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Real Estate Agents.

AMUSEMENT

THEATRE

DAILY TRIBUNE.

LOCAL MATTERS

GORGEOUS PANORAMA.

METROPOLITAN ATHENEUM

CIRCUS.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S

AMERICAN CIRCUS,

TO RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT.

ROBERT HAL,

Attorney at Law and Practice in Admiralty,

OFFICE NO. 2 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO.

HARRETT, DOW & CO.,

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Trial of the Rioters.

The trial of the persons indicted for participating in the recent riots, commenced yesterday morning, in the Recorder's Court, Hon. Robert S. Wilson. The parties indicted are fourteen in number, as follows:

John Workmaster, hotel keeper, aged 32; G. Landgraff, aged 47 years; John Muller, land agent, aged 42; George Binenbrie, aged 26, keeper of bowling house; Adolphus Muller, aged 35, brewer. Stephen de La Rue, aged 34, wholesale dealer in liquors; Frederick Krauz, aged 34, joiner; Michael Foley, keeper of boarding house, aged 32; Ferdinand Hecker, wagon maker, aged 31; Henry Hoffmeister, keeper of boarding house, aged 36; John Meyer, steamboat hand, aged 24; John Farrell, steamboat fireman, aged 22 years; John Kuckar, blacksmith, aged 18 years; and Thomas Halligan.

They are all tried together.

The indictment is in three counts. The first count alleges that the prisoners, naming them, on the 21st of April last, in the city of Chicago, in and upon Nathan Weston, then and there, with certain weapons, to the jurors unknown, did make an assault, with intent, then and there, him, the said Nathan Weston, unlawfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, with intent, then and there, him, the said Nathan Weston, unlawfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did strike, wound, and beat him, the said Nathan Weston, with clubs, stones, and other instruments, to kill and murder.

The second count alleges a similar assault, by the same parties, upon Geo. W. Hunt.

The third count alleges a similar assault, by the same parties, upon divers persons, whose names are unknown to the grand jury.

The prisoners had been previously arraigned, and had pleaded not guilty.

Daniel Mellroy, Esq., State's Attorney, conducts the prosecution. He is assisted by Mr. Ballingall.

The following array of counsel appeared on behalf of the prisoners: Messrs. Harvey & Church, Thomas Hoyne, Wm. H. Davis, Andrew Harvie, G. F. Crocker, W. P. Morris, L. D. Wilkinson, Henry Frink, and E. Martin, Esqs.

The prisoners all appeared in the dock. Most of them are neatly dressed, and present a very respectable appearance. Some of them wear an air of indifference, while others seem rather anxious.

The court inquired if the prisoners were ready for trial.

Mr. Hoyne arose and stated that he intended to make a motion to quash the indictment, and for that purpose he should withdraw the plea of not guilty.

The plea was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Hoyne then made his motion to quash the indictment: the grounds for which, as presented by Messrs. Hoyne and Harvie, are substantially as follows:

1st. Because the indictment charges the offence committed to be a felony, it being only a misdemeanor; and because it charges three separate offences in the same indictment.

The motion to quash the third count was made because it is vague and uncertain, and because it charges the commission of an offence of which the court has no jurisdiction.

Mr. Ballingall opposed the motion to quash.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The only question involved in the different motions to quash the indictment, considered by the court of any importance, seems to have been one arising from the form of the indictment, involving the question whether the case properly comes under the jurisdiction of this court.

Mr. Hoyne renewed his argument to prove the necessity of stating in the indictment the names of the parties against whom the offence was committed or intended to be committed. He gave authority to prove that, whenever it is possible for the prosecution to know or ascertain the name of the person injured it is necessary that they should be stated in the indictment.

Mr. Morris made some additions to the remarks of Mr. Hoyne.

The Court stated his opinion that the names of the persons assaulted were not necessary to be stated in the indictment, and that, consequently, the motions would be overruled.

Mr. Ballingall stated that he had a proposition to make, and had consulted a number of the attorneys on the defence, and they agreed with him—namely: That the court shall open each day, through this trial (which will probably continue some days,) at 9 o'clock, A. M. and adjourn at 4, P. M.

Judge Wilson remarked that this arrangement would suit him, and that it would be adopted.

EMPANNELING OF THE JURY.

The plan of not guilty was then re-entered in each case, and the empanneling of the jury began.

George Glasner, called; challenged for cause.

Arthur Fitch called; questioned by defence. Are you a member of the Order popularly called or known as Know Nothings, or United Americans, cause? I am not. Challenged peremptorily by H. Hoffmeister.

George H. Healey, H. H. Hastad, and E. Harper called; challenged for cause.

G. W. Hunter. Do you belong to the Know Nothings? I do not. Accepted by both sides.

Wm. McMillan, challenged for cause.

F. L. Kent, called. Saw the mob at a distance; have not entertained or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners; but *if it should be proved that they were the persons* who were actually engaged in the assault on the police, then my mind is made up. Rejected.

E. M. Doolittle. Formed an opinion. Set aside.

Charles O'Connor. Challenged for cause.

S. P. Haggard. Formed an opinion. Set aside.

Isaac Frink. Formed an opinion. Set aside.

N. S. Peck. Challenged for cause.

David Gage. Formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

Francis Clark. Challenged for cause.

Geo. W. Jennings. Question by the defence. Are you a member of the order commonly known as or called Know Nothings, or Native American, or United Americans, or anything of that sort?

Ans. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. Fabes. We will take him, as he has not made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The juror was, however, challenged for cause and set aside.

Dunforth Johnson. Challenged for cause and set aside.

Gl. D. French. Ditto.

Calvin C. Parks. Ditto.

Wm. Spencer. Taken by the defence. (Was formerly engaged in the liquor business.) Challenged by the People and set aside.

The panel was now exhausted, and the Court adjourned, only one juryman, Mr. Hunter, having been selected. Judge Wilson incidentally mentioned that portion of the jury which had been selected against talking to any one, or among themselves, about the trial.

Meeting of a portion of the Burlington Excursionists.

LAKE HOUSE, June 15th, 1855.

On motion, N. Enoch, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. F. Gray, was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were reported, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, that member of the Burlington and Des Moines excursionists, who were assigned to the Lake House, during their sojourn in this city, have been most hospitably and agreeably entertained.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we recommend the traveling community, who desire a pleasant, refined, and agreeable Hotel in which to stop, in the Garden City, to give the Lake House a trial.

Resolved, That the excursion has been to us, one of unmixed and unparalleled enjoyment.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the above proceedings.

W. S. GRAFF, Secretary.

NAT ERVIN, Chairman.

Mrs. Ervin, Lafler, A. Harbaugh, G. H. Henry, T. L. Gordon, D. Denise, Mrs. Johnson, M. V. Horton, M. Mason, J. Sanderson, H. Taylor, Rev. J. Harrison, Hon. L. Lieffer, L. D. Stockton, Esq., A. Harbaugh, G. H. Henry, H. H. W. F. Johnson, Esq., T. S. Gordon, Hon. R. C. Kendall, M. H. Winton, J. P. Chapman, Esq., Gen. Robinson, J. W. Ballingall, J. Lafler, D. Denise, T. J. Coff, W. Mallen.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.—The fine steamer Key stone State, Capt. J. S. Richards, will leave her dock, foot of State street, at 9 o'clock this evening for Collingwood, touching at all intermediate ports. Travelers will take notice that this is the new route to the East, via the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, and one which is being very liberally patronized.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. J. McMahon desires us to say that a little girl, named Mary Ryan, about 11 or 12 years old, left his home four weeks since, and he has been unable to hear of her. Any information of her can be left at his house on the Milwaukee Plank Road, two blocks from the western freight depot.

FOR MILWAUKEE.—The favorite steamer Traveller, Capt. Jones, will leave for Milwaukee and Sheboygan this evening, touching at all way ports.

"Keep to the Right, as the Law Directs."

It is no exaggeration to say that Clark street, from Randolph to the crossing of the Galena Railroad, is the busiest thoroughfare in the United States, and consequently in the world. Broadway in New York, the corner of Third and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia, the Levee in New Orleans, and numerous other places where merchants and traffic most do congregate, are, it must be confessed, pretty bustling and lively spots; but there are times and seasons, and those, too, not unfrequent ones, when the rush up and down Clark street, between the points we have indicated, is unparalleled and indescribable—when it exists anything of the kind which we have ever seen, read or dreamed about.

We need not respond to our city readers the cause of this. The rapidly increasing commerce of which the South Branch of the Chicago River has become the channel, requires the almost constant opening of Clark street Bridge for the passage of vessels and steamers; and the swelling tide of humanity continually ebbing and flowing through that thoroughfare, checked for a moment in its passage, dams up the street, flows over upon the pavements, lashes itself into fury by its pent up waves, and becomes, almost inevitably, a helpless chaos of animated and indignant matter. And when the obstruction is removed by the temporary closing of the Bridge, and the two torrents which have collected at either side of the river rush together in their mad haste to cross the stream before the next approaching vessel shall cause the passage to be again cut off, then comes the tug of war. The universal wisdom of mankind having taught them that two wagons proceeding in opposite directions upon a road wide enough but for one cannot pass each other, the conductors of all elected vehicles keep to the Right as the Law directs, and get over with no difficulty. But not so with the human herd. The crowd which has collected upon the East side of North Clark street and bound South, meets in direct combat the concourse of the East side of the Bridge, the army which had waited upon the East side of South Clark street for the moment which would enable them to cross over into North Chicago, while upon the West side of the Bridge a similar struggle is being waged between the two opposing Legions bound respectively for the North and South. No quarter is asked—none is given. It is a struggle for Life or Death. Little children scramble between the legs of opposing men, or are suffocated beneath the pendrous folds of matrons' gowns. Fair and delicate maidens are squeezed and mashed by burly and reeling Lager Beer topers, or clasped in the embraces of some open mouth sucker, from Sangamon county, with garments all bedabbled with mud and dust. Tender ears are bored, right from the most fashionable establishment of the city, and gay in all the glories of Parisian taste, is caught by the bundle of old boards and chips which this Dutch *fous* is carrying home upon her head, and reduced to an indistinguishable mass of broken straw and tangled ribbons. That old miller, with his coat all white with flour and meal, rubs himself against the broadcloth of that Lake street exquisite, and dusts him all over with a wholesome shower of Superfine City Mills. The priest is elbowed by the soldier—the nun is crowded by the courtesan—the citizen is hustled by the wharf rat—the matron is hugged by the rowdy—and universal discord and confusion reigns, while high above the din of crashing wheels and shocking drivers, rises the mingled chorus of imprecations, shrieks, groans, laughter and cheers from the struggling, sweating and cursorous throngs. Happy indeed do they count themselves if they all escape with no bones broken, no pockets picked, and no bundles lost.

There is no power in any city ordinance which the Mayor and the Father's might enact, to prevent the crowds from going up and down in Clark street, but there is a way in which all this noise and confusion, crowding, jamming, mashing and squeezing, which now is exaggerated, say, or even told the half, can be avoided. It is simply this:

Let it be enacted that all persons crossing Clark street Bridge on foot, from South to North, cross upon the East side of the Bridge, and all crossing from North to South, keep upon the West side there of—in other words, "Let all keep to the Right, as the Law Directs." By this means the two crowds will flow peaceably onward—will not obstruct each other's way, and it will not become a matter of such imminent personal danger to attempt a passage of Clark street Bridge as it now is. Will the City Fathers do this thing?

SUMMER TRAVEL.

The time approaches, or is now "on hand," when the universal Hegira, to fashionable watering places all along shore, of Health and Pleasure seekers, commences. The restlessness of our population is proverbial, and no other country in the world affords greater facilities or indicements to travel than this. A few hours ride in our Floating Palaces or over the prairies in a Rail Road Buggy, behind a Steam Horse, brings to us the enjoyment of as great a variety of climate as all Europe can boast.

Look at Iowa and Minnesota with their trilliant prairies, and the sweet little villages and country seats that fringe the shores of our magnificent Lake of Michigan. Are you of a contemplative turn of mind?—Do it! Take your fishing rod to hand! Tredge forth, and fill your basket with the "scaly sort" while you recreate the philosophic musings of honest Izaak Walton.

Of course, those who prefer it, can go to Saratoga or Newport, but those places are a good way off, and the traveler, when he puts there, will, in our opinion, find (as the Darkey said when the Rabbit escaped his clutches) "Twant no berry far after all." For our part we would select the half developed, glorious far west, for our field of enjoyment and recreation. What can equal a horseback hunt over wide prairies flanked with strawberries and wild flowers, and glinting under *bellum of grape*, or the delight of hauling out groot and pickerel of ten to a hundred pounds weight, and plenty of them; a bivouac in the woods, with jerked deer meat and roast squirrel for rations and the babbling coolness of perennial springs for our beverage. Ah! how we wish we could run off and enjoy them! Our heart leaps and our mouth waters at the prospect. The mimic glory of clouds; a glimpse of wild horses charging over the distant plain; bold peaks of mighty cloud capped mountains; the Lake dreaming in the rays of the sun's meridian; Ah! we see it all! We drink in deep draughts of rapture; we open wide our arms, and embrace the thrilling ecstacy of these moments—No—we don't—The beautiful vision grows more and more indistinct. It fades away. It is gone—and an *uncouth, ink-grimmed Printer's Devil*, stands before us.

A Roving Subject.

A number of enterprising gentlemen doing business in Hilliard's block, employed five persons on Thursday to count the number of vehicles and passengers passing and stopping at Clark street bridge on that day. The counting was superintended by Mr. Whitcomb and Mr. Temple, and resulted as follows:

	Going North.	Going South.	Total
Double Teams	712	720	1,432
Single do	2,097	1,966	4,063
Total			5,495

Total number of Passengers, 14,02.

It will be remembered that this is only one of the three bridges connecting the North and South sides of the city, and that there are three other bridges leading from the South to the West side; over all of which a constant stream of travel is pouring. With these facts in view, some faint idea may be formed of the busy tide of life that throngs our streets "from early morn till dewy eve."

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Our citizens are aware that extensive arrangements are being made for the balloon ascension on the fourth of July. We think they may look for a splendid affair, as the balloon is a mammoth one, being 40 feet in diameter, and over 60 feet high when attached to the car, and requires for its inflation thirteen cubic feet of gas, and is capable of raising with nearly six hundred pounds. All that is necessary to ensure the celebration, is for our friends to respond liberally when called upon to subscribe. We are informed that Messrs. Bond and Seaton are authorized to solicit subscriptions and make collections for the company.

Amusements this Evening.

THEATRE—Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne appears in the great character of "Lucretia Borgia."

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The Backus' Minstrels.

WARREN'S HALL.—Randolph street, near Clark. Panorama of China and Australia.

HOUSE WANTED.—A gentleman with a small family desires to rent a comfortable dwelling house, the distance from the Court House not to exceed half a mile, and the rent to be from $400 to $600 per annum; possession wanted any time during this month. Enquire at the Counting Room of the *Tribune*.

SODA FOUNTAINS.—Soda Fountains are springing up all over the city, and afford a safe and pleasant summer drink. A very good one is at George P. Hamm's, No. 40 Randolph street.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Council was called for yesterday evening, but there was not a quorum present.

Incidents of the Celebration.

EXCURSION ON THE LAKE. The thanks of the city are due to Mr. Charles Magill, the agent of the Simcoe and Collingwood line of steamers, for placing at the disposal of the Burlington company, the fine steamer Niagara, Captain Miller. When it is remembered that the steamer had the whole of her freight to take in between the time of her return to the city at 1 P. M., and her departure the same evening at 6, the kindness of her officers and the agent of the company, appears in its true light.

THE MILITARY. There appears to have been a deficiency in the arrangements in regard to the military. They were invited to parade, in order to add to the interest of the occasion; but no arrangements were made to give them, or even a delegation of them, seats at the Banquet. The presence of a few representatives even, both of the Military and Fire Departments at the banquet, would, in our opinion, have added to the hilarity of the affair, and would have been conducive to that state of good feeling, which it is so desirable to maintain.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.—Among the luxuries served up at the Ball at Metropolitan Hall, were delicious Strawberries and Ice Cream in profusion, carried around to the company by attentive waiters. They were provided by Messrs. Holme & White of the Young American Hotel.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Wm. B. Olmsted, Esq., has recently been elected Captain of the National Guards of Chicago, and was in command of the corps on Thursday. Mr. Olmsted is a gentleman who will do honor to any reasonable qualities, a thorough military education, and the company may well be proud of their captain. The military display of Thursday, the splendid marching of both the Light Guard and the National, and the admirable manner in which they went through their evolutions, were the subjects of universal remark and commendation from our Burlington friends.

RECORDER'S COURT.—It will be remembered that the Recorder's Court to-day commences its session at 9 in the morning and continues with out intermission, till 4 P. M., at which time it will adjourn for the day. This arrangement will continue until the trial of the rioters is concluded. It is an excellent plan, and we have no doubt will be found to answer well for the transaction of business. A great deal can be done in a continuous session of six or seven hours.

It is desirable that all the witnesses in these cases will be punctual in their attendance at 9 o'clock this morning.

☞ By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that the propeller Ottawa will touch at St. Joseph during her regular semi-weekly trips between this port and Grand Haven, Mich.

CARPETS

FOR

SPRING STYLES,

Great Carpet Hall,

OF

BRECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 AND 137 LAKE STREET,

UP STAIRS.

We are continually opening the richest and largest assortment of CARPETS ever exhibited in this city—consisting in part of the following:

SUPERB VELVETS,

ORNAMENTAL

TAPESTRYS,

ROYAL 6-THREADED BRUSSELS,

Imperial Three Ply,
Extra Three Ply,
Ingrain Carpets,

CARPETS!

Elegant Curtain GOODS.

We have received a large invoice of magnificent Curtain materials direct from

PARIS,

ALSO,

LACE CURTAINS,

OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, RICH AND SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND VERY LOW PRICES.

OIL CLOTHS,

From the best Factories and American Manufactories, in all the popular widths, and of the most desirable patterns, which we are prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

MATTINGS,

Just received, a large stock of fresh Canton Mattings, for spring trade.

UPHOLSTERING.

We have always on hand a large variety of Bedding, Feathers, Mattresses, Hair Cloths, &c.

LOW PRICES.

One Dollar Premium is continually in New York, among the leading Carpet Houses, and we are determined to sell as low as any other establishment in that city, or we wanted to sell at a small advance on cost. Call and see for yourself, and although wheat is inflated downward, Flour is low, the probability being that as it is pretty scarce in the country, and some two to three months yet intervening before new Flour appears, and will be in market, Flour may be expected to rule high for a time. This before and during which appears to be full of Grain, and it is impossible to say what the prices may be in the future. For further items in connection with the above we will be happy to see you.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR—No. 1 City Mills Ex. dos., $6 75; No. 1 Family Brand, $6 50; No. 2 Mississippi, $6 25. All in old sales at these prices for retail. Country brands range from $5 62½ to $6 00 for fair to good. Fifty barrels sold from store at $6 75. Receipts light for a case. Yet inactive and rather nominal to-day. Call for Grain, and it is impossible to say what the prices are; this is the future. For further items in connection with the above we will be happy to see you.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,000 bus milling spring at $1 60; 150 bus do receive to-day at $1 67; 300 bus late to arrive at $1 67. A fair quotation for common to choice spring wheat is $1 55@1 65. White winter wheat is worth $1 70@1 75.

CORN—Sales of 2,000 bus on board at 67c; 2 M bu. 1,000 do at 68c; 2,000 bus offers at 67c; 2 M bu. but 2,000 bus could not be sold at 67c. Receipts to-day 1,000 bus. Market is quiet and dull, and there is no certainty in quotations. We put the prices nominally 68c on board, and 69 to 70c to arrive.

RYE—Small sales at $1 13.

BARLEY—Sales at 70@72 ½ bu.

PROVISIONS.

Barque Chisholm, taken up to Buffalo at 2½c; propeller St. Joseph, up to Buffalo at 2c.

PROVISIONS.

BEEF—Sales $10 50. Receipts 1,000 lbs.

MESS PORK—Sales in lots to-day at $17 ½ @ $18 ——.

CUT MEAT—Hams, common to No. 1, 5@7c; Shoulders, 4½@5c.

LARD—Sales of 300 bbls No. 1 at 9½c; 70 do do. 9 ½c; 70 do do. 9 ¾c.

TALLOW—Nothing to do.

HAY—Prairie, $12@13 per ton. Timothy, $14@15.

POTATOES—Sales at 30@35c.

BUTTER—Lower; fresh for best. Common 12@13c for fresh—12@14c.

CHEESE—Worth 10 lbs 7 @ 8c, and cull sale.

POULTRY—Live and Dressed chickens are worth 12 @15 for. Pigeons. Turkeys, 10c @ 12c active sale.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS—N. O. raw cup, common to prime, 8@9½c; refined and powdered, 10@12c. Retailed at 10@12½c.

MOLASSES—Plantation, 40c. Sugar House, 42c—Syrups 75c.

COFFEE—Rio, 11@12½c; Laguira, 12@13c. O. G. Java 15@16c. Mocha 16@17c.

SALERATUS—Common, 6@6½c; pure, 8@8½c.

RICE—New, 7@8c.

WHITE FISH.—No. 1, inspected, 5½ bbls $5 50; No. 2, $4 50.

TROUT—Inferior $3 50@4 75.

FRUIT.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples $2 @ 2½ bush. Peaches, unpeeled 1.50; peeled, 2@2 ½. Prunes 3c @ 3 ½c lb. Cherries scarce at 5c @ 6.

GREEN FRUIT.—Apples $2 @2½ bush and scarce. New crop Orange Eagle 4c. Lemons $5 @ 6 box.

SPIRITS.

HIGHWINES—Sales at 24@25c. Whisky, 24@25c.

SEEDS.

SEEDS—Flax seed, 61.20c. Timothy, $1 87@2. Clover seed $3 50@3 75.

HIDES.

HIDES—Green, 4@5c; green salted lbs; dry flint, 10@12½c; dry salted, 8@9c; sheep skins 10@15c—No better price is paid for best paths from beginners.

WOOL.

For common to 34 blood 32c; ¼ to ½ blood 35—¾ to ⅞ blood 38 to 39c; ¾ to full blood 42 to 43c.

WOOD AND COAL.

The supply of fuel is also dull for all purposes.

WOOD—By the cargo: Oak $3 50@4 00. Beech and Maple $4. No. 2 do. Hickory is market. Retail at the yards: Oak $5 50@6 00. Beech and Maple $6 50. Pine 3 ft $3 50@4 00. Hickory $6 50@7 00.

COAL—Retails at the yards at $8 for Fuzzle and Shaffield; $6 50 for Blossburg; $6 for Chippewa and Western Reserve; $5 50 for Diamond; $5 50 for Blossburg; $10 50 for Lackawana and Scranton (Grosses lumps, and $11 for Lehigh. Receipts per canal since March 20th, of Blossburg 37 tons; Reiss 1555 lbs. No. Lackawana or Penn Orchard, nor Scranton or other Rein Coal received yet.

☞ The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at the Oakland Depot for the 24 hours preceding 6 o'clock P M yesterday, June 15th, 1855:

Flour, bbls	325	Oats, bu.
Wheat, bu.	1,000	Barley, bu.
Corn, bu.	2,000	Rye, bu.

☞ Sales of Insurance on hulls and cargoes, adopted by the Underwriters of Lake Underwriters, amounted at Buffalo February 15th, 1855.

LARGE RATES.

From Ports on Lake Erie to Ports on Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and Lake Ontario, for August 20; Sept. 10; Oct. 1 to 14, 15; Nov. 15 to 30; Dec. 1 to 14, 15; 1855, 15 to 31; Jan. 15 to 31; Feb. 15 to 28, 1855, 15 to 31; Mar. 15 to 31, 1855, 15 to 31; Apr. 15 to 30, 1855, 15 to 30; May 15 to 31, 1855, 15 to 31; June 15 to 30, 1855, 15 to 30; July 15 to 31, 1855, 15 to 31; Aug. 15 to 31, 1855, 15 to 31; Sept. 15 to 30, 1855, 15 to 30; Oct. 15 to 31, 1855, 15 to 31; Nov. 15 to 30, 1855, 15 to 30; Dec. 15 to 31, 1855, 15 to 31; Jan. 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; Feb. 15 to 28, 1856, 15 to 31; Mar. 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; Apr. 15 to 30, 1856, 15 to 30; May 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; June 15 to 30, 1856, 15 to 30; July 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; Aug. 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; Sept. 15 to 30, 1856, 15 to 30; Oct. 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; Nov. 15 to 30, 1856, 15 to 30; Dec. 15 to 31, 1856, 15 to 31; Jan. 15 to 31, 1857, 15 to 31; Feb. 15 to 28, 1857, 15 to 31; Mar. 15 to 31, 1857, 15 to 31; 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CLOTHING.

SPRING TRADE.

Hunt, Wiggins & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

153 SOUTH WATER STREET. 153

(Up Stairs.)

O'CLOTHING constantly on hand. Merchants visiting this market will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A few good clothes rooms will rent cheap.

Remember your number when you visit us.

THOMAS SPEER,

No. 12 LAKE ST. 12

IMPORTER for all Goods and fashionable and the use of Gentlemen's Clothing, and Manufacturer of Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ties, &c., &c., which he will make to order in the best manner, and warrant to fit and please the most fastidious. He has one of the largest and best assorted stocks of

Clothes, Cassimeres, Linen Goods & Vestings,

ever seen in Chicago, which he will make up to measure, or sell by the piece, at the lowest prices. Gentlemen will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place,

12 LAKE ST. 12

Remember the place,

No. 12 LAKE ST. 12

MRS. HARVEY'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. — LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

MRS HARVEY respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing for Children

Of all sizes, from infancy to ten years. The assortment of Furs and Hats for children is unsurpassed in the city. Also, a large assortment of Clothing fabrics for Children, from 2 to 10 years of age, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style of the season.

Mrs. H. would be pleased that she has the newest style of Children's Clothing in the city, and that she has the largest assortment of Furs and Hats for children for Ladies' wear.

REMOVAL.

H. H. TAPPEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

Has removed to No. 40 CLARK ST., Old Post-office Room, Where he will be happy to see his Customers, and the public generally.

REMOVAL.

S. LY.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed to NO. 9 TREMONT BLOCK,

(Directly opposite the Daily Journal office, where he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock of Goods.

A VERY RICH AND LARGE STOCK OF BROADCLOTHS.

All new and desirable styles of Cassimeres and Vestings.

SUMMER COATINGS.

Both Black, Fancy Colored and Mixed Cloths, Alpaccas, Drap De Ete, Tweed, Jean and Linen Suits, Linen Coats and Pants, Marseilles Vestings, Fancy Silk, Satin and Brocatelle Vestings.

As usual, we will be found at the old stand, 9 Tremont Block, where we will be ready to wait on the most particular customers, and to please the most fastidious.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. LY.

Fancy Silk, Satin and Brocatelle Vestings.

As usual, we will be found at the old stand, 9 Tremont Block, where we will be ready to wait on the most particular customers, and to please the most fastidious.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Ready Made

CLOTHING,

OUTLAST OF

T. Y. WEST & CO.,

128 - RANDOLPH ST. - 128

Opposite the Court House.

One Suit or Coat manufactured from the most valuable article of fabric, with particular reference to the fashion of the season, and will be as well made as any Coat in the city. Every Garment warranted, or no sale. Call and examine Stock, at all events.

Also, a large assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings, Linen Goods & Trimmings.

T. Y. WEST & CO.

AT PRIME COST.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Having determined, owing to change of their branch of business, entirely to dispose of their present stock of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

We have taken from the Tent with our Stock, which have

BOUGHT AND SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE.

A large and very choice assortment of the latest styles, which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Latest Style.

Cheaper than heretofore to suit our customers.

Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. CLINGMAN & CO.,

LAKE STREET. 183

OLD DR. COOKE.

Established 1836. Office and Residence the same as formerly.

FIFTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

OF DR. COOKE, HIMSELF, THE GREAT

CHICAGO PHYSICIAN,

Who has devoted his whole time to the treatment of Private Diseases, and to whom thousands of the most respectable citizens of Chicago have applied for relief, and have been cured of all or most of their complaints.

Dr. C. is the only physician in Chicago who has followed that one line business since the first settlement of the town, and he believes that the long experience he has had in the treatment of Private Diseases, and a warning of minor sufferers for Leather, must

OFFICE, NO. 2 DEARBORN STREET, ALBANY.

Dr. Cooke's Medical Treatise on Private Diseases, and the Diseases of Females, sent free to any part of the United States, on receipt of a letter addressed to Dr. D. COOKE, No. 2 Albany street, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Cooke's Medical Treatise on Private Diseases, and the Diseases of Females, sent free to any part of the United States, on receipt of a letter addressed to Dr. D. COOKE, No. 2 Albany street, Albany, N. Y.

CHICAGO PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

SURE CURES AND LOW PRICES.

DR. S. LATHAM, Physician and Surgeon, Graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, has established a Private Hospital at No. 125 South Clark street, Chicago, for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, Surgical Operations, Diseases of Females, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Rectum, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Diseases of the Stomach, Diseases of the Bowels, Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Bones, Diseases of the Joints, Diseases of the Muscles, Diseases of the Blood, Diseases of the Glands, Diseases of the Mucous Membranes, Diseases of the Secretions, Diseases of the Excretions, Diseases of the Absorbents, Diseases of the Circulation, Diseases of the Digestion, Diseases of the Assimilation, Diseases of the Respiration, Diseases of the Nutrition, Diseases of the Innervation, Diseases of the Sensorium, Diseases of the Motor Nerves, Diseases of the Sensitive Nerves, Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Diseases of the Circulatory Organs, Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Muscular System, Diseases of the Osseous System, Diseases of the Integumentary System, Diseases of the Lymphatic System, Diseases of the Glandular System, Diseases of the Mucous System, Diseases of the Serous System, Diseases of the Synovial System, Diseases of the Fibrous System, Diseases of the Cellular System, Diseases of the Adipose System, Diseases of the Areolar System, Diseases of the Vascular System, Diseases of the Capillary System, Diseases of the Arterial System, Diseases of the Venous